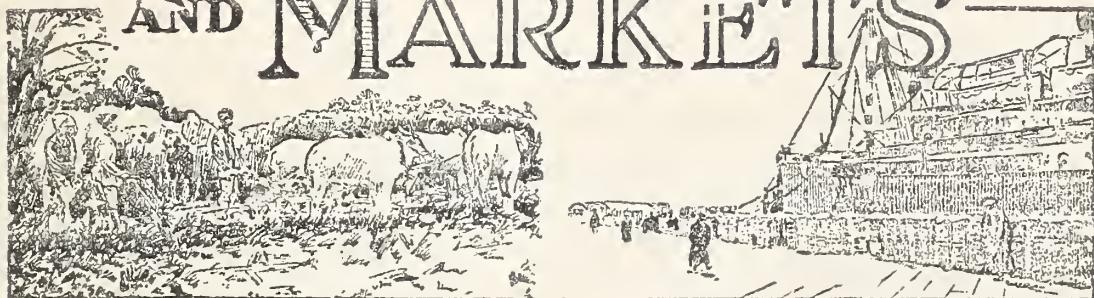


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS—



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L A T E C A B L E

Second official Argentina estimates of area sown for 1936-37 crops reported as follows, with 1935-36 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 17,359,000 acres (14,208,000), rye 2,100,000 (1,749,000), oats 3,027,000 (2,953,000), barley 1,915,000 (1,940,000), flaxseed 7,425,000 acres (6,573,000). (Agriculture Attaché P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires, October 9, 1936.)

FRENCH TRADE BARRIERS LOWERED

✓ France liberalized trade barriers following the currency devaluation in a series of decrees published in the French Journal Officiel for October 3, 1936, according to cabled advice from the office of the Commercial Attaché at Paris. Of interest to American agriculture are the decrees: (1) reducing the existing import duties on raw materials by 20 percent, effective October 10, 1936; (2) reducing the existing import quota license taxes by 20 percent, effective October 10, 1936; (3) suppressing the surtax heretofore applied on imports from certain countries with depreciated currencies, effective October 10, 1936; (4) establishing a commission for a revision of the French tariff; and (5) establishing a committee to recommend duty and license tax reductions and quota modifications.

Among the principal American agricultural products exported to France which will benefit from these new measures are: canned asparagus, dried sausage casing, canned pineapple (without sugar), grapefruit, dried apples and pears, raisins, prunes, apricots, and peaches, on all of which the duty has been reduced by 15 percent. The duty on fresh salmon was reduced 20 percent. A reduction of 20 percent in the quota license tax was made on lard, oatmeal, and fresh apples and pears.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Oriental wheat situation

Net imports of wheat and wheat flour from non-oriental countries into Japan, China, and Manchuria for the 1936-37 crop year, expressed in terms of wheat, are forecast at approximately 18,000,000 bushels compared with 29,000,000 bushels imported for the 1935-36 season ended June 30, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Imports for the current crop year are expected to be less as a result of the larger wheat production in the Orient and higher prices for foreign wheat and flour.

During the 1936-37 crop year, Japan is expected to obtain more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from North Manchuria and China compared with 1,000,000 bushels last season, and flour exports from Japan to South Manchuria are expected to show some increase compared with those of 1935-36.

Oriental wheat and flour net imports ^{a/}
(Flour expressed in terms of wheat)

Country	1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		Forecast for 1936-37	
	Wheat Million bushels	Flour Million bushels	Wheat Million bushels	Flour Million bushels	Wheat Million bushels	Flour Million bushels	Wheat Million bushels	Flour Million bushels
China	20.0	3.4	17.4	3.5	7.0	2.0	3.0	1.2
Japan.....	16.5	b/	17.9	b/	13.7	b/	13.0	b/
Manchuria	0.0	4.3	0.0	11.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.0
Total ..	36.5	7.7	35.3	14.7	20.7	8.0	16.0	2.2
Total wheat and flour	44.2		50.0		28.7		18.2	

^{a/} Wheat and flour shipments between these areas, which originated within the Orient, have been deducted. ^{b/} Less than 500,000 bushels.

China

China's 1936 wheat crop was estimated by the Shanghai office at about 10 percent above the 1935 production. The quality of the 1936 crop is considered below that of the preceding year, especially in the Yangtze Valley, owing to the higher moisture content.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

Flour consumption in China for the 1936-37 crop year is expected to exceed that of the preceding season but probably will not be sufficiently large to necessitate imports of significant quantities of foreign wheat and flour. Economic conditions are greatly improved over the preceding year and will tend to increase consumption. However, production of other crops, such as millet, corn, kaoliang, and rice, is good this year. These may be substituted for wheat and are relatively lower in price.

Compared with a year ago, prices of foreign wheat at Shanghai are much higher than those of Chinese wheat. This is the result of higher world prices and devaluation of Chinese currency in November 1935. Shanghai prices for best Chinese wheats for July to September this year averaged 36.9 cents per bushel less than the cheapest foreign wheat. Chinese millers are only interested in buying foreign wheat when the spread is 5 to 8 cents per bushel. The present spread may be narrowed by higher prices for Chinese wheat as the supply is seasonally reduced by domestic consumption and by export.

At present it appears that total wheat imports, mostly late in the season, will not exceed 3,000,000 bushels. Australia will probably again supply the bulk of these imports. Wheat imports during 1935-36 amounted to 6,900,000 bushels, approximately 90 percent of which were from Australia.

Flour imports during 1936-37 are also expected to show a further decline. Last season imports of flour amounted to only 449,000 barrels compared with 746,000 barrels in 1934-35. China's flour imports last year were supplied by Australia, Canada, Japan, and the United States, named in the order of importance.

Exports of wheat and flour from China for the 1936-37 crop year are expected to be more important than last season. Wheat exports from China for many years have been insignificant. This season as much as 1,000,000 bushels may be exported. These exports are largely to Japan. Flour exports from China to Manchuria this crop year are expected to equal 150,000 barrels compared with 42,000 barrels during 1935-36.

Japan

Japan's 1936 wheat crop is officially estimated at 46,200,000 bushels compared with 48,700,000 bushels for 1935. The 1936 wheat acreage was estimated at 3 percent above the preceding season's but the yield for this year was reduced because of the cold, wet spring.

Flour consumption, which was at a high level in Japan for the 1935-36 season, is expected to be somewhat lower for the 1936-37 crop year. Wheat-flour prices have advanced relatively higher than other food prices. The

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

Japanese 1936 rice crop is nearly 10 percent above that of last year, and rice prices have not advanced in proportion to wheat-flour prices.

Wheat imports into Japan for the 1936-37 crop year are forecast at 14,000,000 bushels compared with 14,600,000 bushels for 1935-36, the smallest since the 1924-25 crop year. The low imports were the result of the large 1935 domestic crop and comparatively small flour exports. Japan is expected to obtain from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of wheat this crop year from Manchuria and China. Other wheat imports are expected to be supplied by Canada, Argentina, and possibly the United States. Imports of Australian wheat will be very small if the present boycott is continued during the year.

Japan's flour exports for 1936-37 are expected to be approximately 2,900,000 barrels compared with 2,400,000 barrels for 1935-36. The increased exports are expected to go largely to South Manchuria to replace Australian flour in that market.

Manchuria

The Manchurian 1936 wheat crop, according to the latest official estimate, was 35,800,000 bushels, which compares with 36,900,000 bushels for 1935. The 1936 acreage, according to early reports, was increased 15 to 20 percent, but yields were reduced owing to excessive rains and rust.

Flour consumption in Manchuria, which has been at a high level during recent years, is expected to be maintained during the 1936-37 season. Manchurian flour production during 1935-36 was the largest for the past 5 years owing to the large 1935 wheat harvest.

Manchurian flour imports for the 1936-37 season are forecast at approximately the same level as for the preceding crop year when imports amounted to 3,150,000 barrels. Flour imports for the current crop year are expected to come largely from Japan, with some increase from China and possibly Canada. Flour imports for the past year were supplied chiefly by Japan and Australia. Manchuria has followed Japan in boycotting Australian goods and, if this restriction is continued during the year, imports of Australian flour will be very small.

Manchuria may export as much as 2,000,000 bushels of wheat during the 1936-37 crop year. From the 1935 crop, about 900,000 bushels were exported, almost entirely to Japan.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

TOBACCO

Rhodesian tobacco sales quota system to be discontinued

The Government tobacco sales quotas in Southern Rhodesia will be abolished and the auction floors will be open to all growers without any restrictions whatever, according to an announcement by the Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia at the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, as reported by P. G. Minneman, Assistant Agricultural Attaché at London. The sales quotas have been in effect only for the 1936 crop. It is planned, however, to continue some system of limiting the quantity of tobacco exported to the preferential markets, that is, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa.

Tobacco producers' representatives from the several regions in Southern Rhodesia will meet to discuss and recommend plans for limiting exports to the United Kingdom in 1937. The actual decision regarding the methods to be employed will depend upon the action of Parliament later in the year. The plan proposed by the Minister of Agriculture is to issue export certificates of origin only for tobacco for which the producer receives more than a minimum price of 5 cents per pound, farm weight. Under this proposal any tobacco which sold for less than the minimum price could not be exported to the United Kingdom.

The 1935-36 crop of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco, now being marketed, amounted to less than 18,000,000 pounds as compared with 19,506,000 pounds in 1934-35 and an average of 23,737,000 pounds for the 2 preceding years. About 80 to 90 percent is usually exported. About 90 percent of the exports have been to the United Kingdom, largely for use in pipe mixtures, and about 10 percent have been to the Union of South Africa. Stocks of Rhodesian tobacco in the United Kingdom during the past year have been high, and growers have been dissatisfied with the prices. Limitation of exports to the United Kingdom is intended to bring about the desired increase in price.

The current crop, the sales of which have just been completed, averaged about 15.2 cents per pound for those sales within the producers' quotas, amounting in the aggregate to about 92 percent of total sales. The non-quota sales (tobacco which cannot be used in Southern Rhodesia or exported to the United Kingdom or the Union of South Africa) amounted to about 8 percent of the total and averaged 6.56 cents per pound. Therefore, the average price for all tobacco, including the non-quota sales, was 14.5 cents per pound. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets" February 24, 1936, page 223, for detailed statement on the sales quota plan.)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Both the present sales-quota system and the proposed minimum-price system for exports are intended to discourage excess production. Both systems limit the total quantities to be delivered to certain markets. In the former system, regulation reached down to each grower and attempted to limit the quantity marketed by him, whereas the proposed system would leave the grower free from restrictions but would restrict exports to tobacco selling above a minimum price. (For Southern Rhodesian tobacco exports see table, page 449.)

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

Netherlands hog production continues to increase

Preliminary returns of the May 1936 hog census in the Netherlands show that the increase in hog numbers which began in 1935 has continued into 1936, according to a report from H. E. Reed, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Total numbers in May this year were 1,622,310, compared with 1,523,751 in May 1935, an increase of about 6.5 percent. Compared with the May 1935 census, the May 1936 data show that the most important increases have taken place in bred sows and suckling pigs.

NETHERLANDS: Hog numbers, May 1934-1936

Class	1934	1935	1936 a/
Breeding boards.....	6,397	5,348	5,281
Breeding sows.....	157,100	151,998	167,399
Suckling pigs.....	453,118	318,697	385,697
Pigs 6 weeks to 60 kg. ...	707,013	658,140	627,427
Pigs 60 to 100 kg. b/.....	366,004	199,240	231,599
Pigs over 100 kg.....	380,169	190,328	204,907
Total.....	2,069,801	1,523,751	1,622,310

Nederlandsche Veehouderijcentrale. a/ Preliminary. b/ 132 to 220 pounds.

There appears to be some slowing down in the rate of increase, since the seasonal increase in numbers between February and May was smaller in 1936 than in 1935. There are also indications that hog production in the Netherlands has increased about as much as can be expected for the time being if present control measures remain in operation. The Dutch control operates largely by limiting the number of pigs kept from the calendar year's production to the number of earmarks allocated by the control agency for that period, the number of earmarks being determined by probable domestic and export demand. The number of earmarks allocated for the calendar year 1936

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

is about 2,250,000, compared with approximately 2,325,000 in 1935, and 2,500,000 in 1934. Not all of the earmarks allocated for use in 1934 and 1935 were taken during those periods, and producers were permitted to draw on the unused marks during the early months of the succeeding periods. Earmark takings during the first 7 months of 1936 have been at a higher rate than in the corresponding period of the 3 previous years, and it appears that there will be few, if any, unused marks available by the beginning of 1937. Should that be the case, hog production in the Netherlands will, for the first time since the control came into operation, equal or exceed the levels set by the control authorities. Production in excess of those levels is illegal.

While the annual production of hogs in the Netherlands has been kept below the limits set by the control agency, a cyclical and seasonal production has persisted at the lower level which has not permitted marketings always to conform to demand. This situation has been accentuated from time to time by the frequent and "short notice" announcements of reductions in the British import quota.

In 1933, with the May census showing 734,000 hogs over 60 kilograms (132 pounds) and 1,184,000 under 60 kilograms in the slaughter classes, the Netherlands was confronted with such a surplus of heavy hogs that on three occasions during that year the Centrale found it necessary to purchase, slaughter, and store large numbers.

Attempts to avoid such developments were made in 1934, and a double control was introduced which, in addition to limiting annual production (the earmark system), also limited the number of hogs and the proportion of the total represented by sows which could be kept at any one time. These additional measures were not immediately effective, and production declined below the limits set by the control agency. In 1935, with the May census showing 389,000 hogs over 60 kilograms and 976,000 under 60 kilograms, marketings in the autumn, when the world hog shortage was felt to the greatest extent in Europe, were so small that Dutch demand could not be fully met and Dutch hog prices exceeded world prices.

It appears that the additional measures, that is, limiting numbers kept at one time and the proportion of the total represented by sows, have been partly responsible for the somewhat better distribution in age and weight classes shown in the May 1936 census. This year, with the May census showing 435,000 hogs over 60 kilograms and 1,012,000 under 60 kilograms, another surplus developed during July and August, which necessitated market-supporting purchases by the Centrale. The present surplus appears to be of no such proportions as that of 1934. The greater number of pigs under 60 kilograms shown by the May 1936 census, when compared with the May 1935

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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census, together with the recent reduction in the British import quota, should prevent the recurrence of any such shortage as obtained in the autumn of 1935.

Slaughter for export during the first half of 1936 was smaller than in the first 6 months of previous years because of contraction of the British outlet and failure of other outlets to replace the British market in the Netherlands export trade. Slaughter for domestic consumption during the last quarter of 1935 and the first quarter of 1936 was smaller than in the corresponding quarter of previous years. In view of the present export situation and Dutch hog numbers as reported in the November 1935 and February and May 1936 censuses, it is probable that the second, third, and fourth quarter domestic slaughter data for 1936 will, when available, show increases when compared with comparable data for the preceding year. Export slaughter over and above British quota amounts for the same period appears dependent on developments in the field of barter, compensation, and clearing agreements, under which most of continental Europe's surplus hogs and pork products move to deficit areas. (See table page 449 for British imports of bacon from the Netherlands.)

Uruguayan cattle slaughter decreasing

Commercial cattle slaughter by the four packing houses in Uruguay during August amounted to 53,005 head compared with 73,901 during the corresponding month in 1935, according to statistics furnished the American Consul-General at Montevideo by the Uruguayan Bureau of Animal Sanitary Police. Slaughter for the first 8 months of 1936 amounted to 623,118, a decrease of 17 percent when compared with the 747,408 slaughtered during the corresponding months of 1935, while data for slaughter of sheep and lambs, and hogs show increases both during August and for the 8-month period. Sheep and lambs during August amounted to 11,356 and of hogs 9,106 head as compared with 9,820 sheep and lambs and 6,357 hogs in August 1935.

URUGUAY: Livestock slaughter, January-August, 1935 and 1936

Month	Cattle		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January....	96,555	80,893	139,101	161,675	3,607	3,398
February....	85,195	89,290	101,783	153,961	2,735	3,410
March.....	108,722	104,586	43,447	39,627	3,479	4,096
April.....	107,907	93,077	25,524	10,595	3,827	4,378
May.....	108,062	76,158	12,871	6,205	5,050	4,936
June.....	92,892	67,830	7,434	10,129	5,514	6,451
July.....	74,174	58,279	1,727	7,914	6,675	7,938
August....	73,901	53,005	9,820	11,356	6,357	9,106
Total....	747,408	623,118	341,707	401,462	37,244	43,713

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING AUGUST

A diversity of movement is shown by the indexes of the volume of various groups of farm products exported from the United States during the month of August. Wheat and other grains, which are of such nature as to be seriously affected by drought, stood at unusually low levels. Cured pork and lard also continued low. On the other hand, groups of commodities such as tobacco and fruits, which have not been prevented by short domestic supplies from enjoying the effects of the forces working toward recovery in international trade, stood at high levels.

Tobacco, with an index of 98, advanced to the highest point since March of this year and recorded the highest August index since the year 1930.

Fruits, in spite of small crops of some varieties this year, recorded an export index of 376 in terms of pre-war average. This is the highest point reached since September 1935 and compares with an index of 313 during August of last year.

The index of the quantity of exports of wheat including flour during August stood at 15. While this compares with only 12 for August of 1935, it is an unusually low index and shows the accumulated effect of several years of adverse growing conditions for wheat in the United States. Grains and grain products other than wheat registered an index of 21. This is well above the index of 14 for August of 1935.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1936, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935	1936		
	Aug.	Aug.	June	July	Aug.
All commodities	57	44	52	39	40
All commodities, except cotton	55	35	35	33	39
Cotton fiber, including linters ...	71	66	76	50	51
Tobacco, unmanufactured a/	93	82	70	70	98
Fruits	213	313	266	294	376
Wheat, including flour	35	12	18	19	15
Grains and grain products	36	14	21	17	21
Cured pork b/	32	19	18	23	15
Lard, excluding neutral	87	10	30	22	18

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For detailed figures on exports, see page 400.

a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc.

b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

The United States and Egypt both exported less cotton during August 1936 than during the same month of the 2 preceding years and also less than the average for August 1923-1932. The United Kingdom purchased 63,000 bales of United States cotton, or approximately one-third of the total exports. This was a considerable increase over August 1935 and 1934 and also over the 1923-1932 average for that month. Japanese takings were reduced to 25,000 bales compared with 59,000 in August 1935 and 68,000 in the corresponding month of 1934, but were not much below the 1923-1932 August average of 30,000 bales. Exports from India amounted to 141,000 bales, a gain over August 1935 of 37,000 bales, or 35 percent, but 10,000 bales below August 1934. Of the total exports from British India, Japan took 93,000 bales, or 66 percent. In August 1934, however, Indian cotton exports to Japan amounted to 87,000 bales, which is only 7 percent less than the current figure.

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August, average 1923-1932, annual 1934-1936 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1934	1935	1936	Average 1923- 1932	1934	1935	1936
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Germany	79	44	30	19	25	17	12	10
United Kingdom	49	44	43	63	15	16	17	33
France	48	8	36	32	15	3	14	17
Italy	28	23	24	12	9	8	10	6
U.S.S.R. (Russia) <u>b/</u>	24	0	0	c/	8	0	0	d/
Spain	16	20	5	c/	5	7	2	d/
Belgium	3	4	8	4	3	2	3	2
Netherlands ..	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Sweden	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	2
Portugal	2	2	4	1	d/	1	1	1
Poland & Danzig	1	9	16	9	d/	3	6	5
Other Europe .	3	5	7	8	d/	2	3	3
Total Europe	266	166	180	154	83	62	71	80
Canada	7	17	11	10	2	6	4	5
Japan	30	68	59	25	9	25	23	13
China	15	16	0	0	5	6	0	0
British India ..	1	0	c/	0	1	0	d/	0
Other countries	c/	c/	3	3	d/	1	2	2
Total	319	267	253	192	100	100	100	100

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August, average 1923-1932, annual 1934-1936 a/ cont'd

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1934	1935	1936	Average 1923- 1932	1934	1935	1936
<u>British India to</u>	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Japan	73	87	40	93	46	58	38	66
China	17	2	4	3	11	2	4	2
Italy	15	18	13	5	10	12	13	3
Germany	13	7	10	5	8	5	10	3
Belgium	13	7	4	8	8	5	4	6
United Kingdom	9	12	18	17	6	8	17	12
France	9	5	5	3	6	3	5	2
Spain	4	3	2	e/	3	2	2	---
Netherlands ..	2	3	2	e/	1	2	2	---
Other countries	1	7	6	7	1	3	5	6
Total	156	151	104	141	100	100	100	100
<u>Egypt to</u>								
United Kingdom	23	20	13	14	31	24	24	31
France	10	10	6	4	14	12	10	9
Soviet Russia	9	e/	e/	e/	13	---	---	---
United States	8	4	1	1	11	4	2	3
Germany	6	8	7	6	8	10	13	13
Italy	5	7	6	3	6	8	10	7
Spain	3	4	5	0	4	4	9	0
Switzerland ..	3	5	2	2	4	6	3	4
Japan	2	8	1	4	3	9	2	8
Czechoslovakia	2	5	5	4	2	5	9	8
British India	1	5	2	1	1	6	3	1
Poland & Danzig	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	3
Other countries	1	4	5	5	2	9	14	13
Total	74	83	54	45	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net except the United States which are in bales of 500 pounds gross. b/ Includes Russia in Asia beginning January 1, 1935. c/ Less than 500 bales. d/ Less than .5 percent. e/ If any, included in "Other countries."

EUROPEAN HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK a/

Latest hog-census data show total hog numbers in the most important hog-producing countries of Europe to be approximately 5 percent higher at the beginning of the 1936-37 hog year than at the same time last year. Consequently, Europe as a whole will have less need for American pork, and the latter will meet with more competition from European production in the coming year than in 1935-36. Europe, however, is by no means self-sufficient in hog products and can easily absorb all the American pork and lard which the 1936 drought in the United States and the import restrictions in Europe will permit to be imported.

Outstanding among the increases in hog production is the marked upturn in hog numbers in Germany, the most important deficit country on the Continent. An appreciable increase in numbers has also taken place in Denmark, and a small increase in the Netherlands, both being important surplus-producing countries. In Hungary, from which increased quantities of lard, fatbacks, and live hogs went to deficit countries in Europe during the past year, hog numbers have declined about 17 percent. Hog production in the British Isles, the most important deficit area in Europe, has been slightly reduced. The increased numbers in Denmark and Germany, however, more than offset the declines which have occurred in other countries.

Under present conditions in Europe, supply and demand alone no longer determine the movement of hogs and pork products from surplus to deficit areas. Instead, the movement of hogs to Great Britain is determined by the British import quota and the movement of hogs and pork products to deficit countries on the Continent is determined by the ability of the exporting country to absorb the industrial and other goods with which deficit hog countries pay for imports. During the past year the movement of continental pork to Great Britain has been reduced as British and Empire production expanded, but the movement from surplus and deficit areas on the Continent has increased under barter and similar agreements.

There are two great uncertainties in the trade in hog products and its effect on European hog production during the coming year: British plans for placing the hog and pork industry in Great Britain on a sound basis, and the ability of surplus hog-producing countries on the Continent to absorb the goods of the deficit countries. The only really important outlet in Europe remaining free from quantitative and other restrictions is the British lard market.

The 1937 meat situation in Europe as a whole appears more favorable than last year, largely because of the more favorable distribution of, and increase in, hog numbers. The fat situation, however, appears to be little different from that obtaining last year, except that increasing foreign-exchange difficulties make the deficit-fat countries even more dependent on barter trade. It appears likely that animal fats can be imported under

a/ By H. E. Reed, Agricultural Commissioner, Berlin.

EUROPEAN HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK, CONT'D

compensation and similar agreements in quantities approximating last year's imports, but it will be impossible for the deficit-fat countries to obtain sufficient raw materials for margarine production except through foreign exchange. The relaxation which has taken place in import restrictions on fats during the past year will doubtless be continued, with preferential treatment being given to countries willing to accept compensation business. The fat situation is such that the agitation against artificial fats by European dairy interests, which subsided during the last year, is not likely to gain momentum during the coming year.

Deficit countries

Great Britain: Considerable uncertainty surrounds both hog production and the trade in pork products in Great Britain. The British Pig Scheme, including the numerous changes which have taken place since its inception, with quantitative limitation on pork imports has failed to bring the desired results; that is, to place the domestic hog and bacon industry on a sound basis. Those producers who have not participated in the Scheme have made greater profits than those who have marketed hogs under the contract system. For a time producers expanded production on the basis of expectations; but, instead of the increase in hog numbers which was expected to be shown by the June 1936 census, a decline materialized. Northern Ireland is the only country of the British Isles showing an increase compared with last year. It is said that the new contracts which have been offered bacon-hog producers for 1937 favor curers and that producers are expressing increasing dissatisfaction.

Further uncertainty in the British situation arises from the promises and proposals which have been under discussion for over a year and which contemplate the imposition of an earmarked tariff on pork imports and use of the money derived therefrom in subsidizing the domestic hog industry. Such measures, if adopted, would be expected to be accompanied by an increase in the foreign quota, undoubtedly followed by a decline in pork prices in Great Britain. So far the authorities have been precluded by the terms of certain trade agreements from putting these promises and proposals into operation, but it is expected that they can become operative by the beginning of 1937. Such a plan seems to be a logical method of giving encouragement to Great Britain's hog industry.

In addition to the trade uncertainties, there is the uncertainty as to the probable effect of the proposed plan on continental hog production. Obviously, most surplus-producing countries desire to retain their place in the British market since it is the only important one without currency restrictions. A sharp lowering of prices in England and returns to continental producers, as a result of increased quota and the tariff, would doubtless result in export subsidies being paid to exporters. It is questionable if barter-trade markets could offer sufficiently attractive terms to divert supplies from England. At any rate, the outcome of the next British move, whatever it may be, is awaited with concern by all surplus countries on the Continent.

EUROPEAN HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK, CONT'D

A change in policy affecting the British lard market is not to be expected. Should the 1936 drought in the United States make for reduced lard shipments to England, Great Britain will likely continue to draw increasing supplies from South America and surplus-lard countries on the Continent. Under present conditions, the attractiveness of the British market will probably be such that supplies which would otherwise be available for the "barter markets" will be reduced. Total fat supplies in Great Britain have not been reduced during the period of smaller lard imports, margarine production having increased sufficiently to offset the decline. A continuation of the reduced lard imports will no doubt increase Great Britain's takings of raw materials for margarine production, thereby making the situation more difficult for the deficit-fat countries on the Continent. This partial shift from lard to substitute fats in Great Britain has not as yet reached a stage where lard is at a disadvantage. However, should the reduction in lard supplies continue for a period of years, it is quite likely that the British people would become so accustomed to other fats that lard prices would have to be reduced below those of other fats in order to move any such quantities of lard as have been sold in England in previous normal years.

Germany: The marked increase in domestic hog production in Germany will be the outstanding feature in the coming hog year. Hog numbers, which were about 22,700,000 on September 4, 1935, amounted to nearly 25,900,000 in September this year. Under ordinary conditions, this number would result in a pork surplus, while not providing sufficient fats to meet Germany's needs. This year, with the cattle shortage, no pork surplus will ensue, although it is doubtful if the increased supplies can be readily moved into consumption at the high fixed prices. Market-supporting purchases by the Government are to be expected. Despite the favorable feed crop of 1936, the great increase in hog numbers, the reduction of carry-over stocks of feed grains, and the difficulties surrounding the importation of feedstuffs indicate a possible recurrence of short feed supplies in the summer of 1937, similar to that which occurred in the summers of 1935 and 1936.

In addition to the increase in domestic supplies, Germany will no doubt continue to import hogs in such numbers, and lard, fatbacks, and beef in such quantities, as the supplying countries can accept payment for in German goods. Such developments are in keeping with the German trade policy, and it is becoming increasingly clear that the limiting factor in this type of trade is the ability of the exporting country to absorb German goods. Imports from Denmark, Poland, and Hungary have been less than permitted quantities because of the inability of those countries to take German goods, and there is at present no reason to expect an improvement in their takings. Indeed, the increasing demand of Great Britain for an outlet for British goods is likely to curtail takings of German goods by surplus hog-producing countries.

It is not probable that Germany will have to provide foreign exchange to import meat for the German people. The fat situation, however, may necessitate the use of foreign exchange. Present prospects are that Germany

EUROPEAN HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK, CONT'D

will have increased supplies of domestic lard and slightly reduced supplies of domestic butter, imported lard and butter in quantities approximately equal to last year's supplies, and reduced supplies of margarine. At present, German margarine supplies during the coming winter appear to be a weak point in the German fat situation, and it also appears impossible to overcome the prospective shortage in margarine supplies unless foreign exchange is made available for imports of raw materials. In this connection, it should be realized that, with high fixed prices for butter and lard, cheap margarine has become of increasing importance in the diet of the poorer classes. Direct trade between Germany and the United States has been brought to a standstill by recent developments including the prohibition of the use of Aski marks and direct barter in trade with the United States.

Czechoslovakia: July census returns indicate an increase in hog numbers of about 6 percent compared with July 1934 numbers. This increase, however, will not lessen Czechoslovakia's need for imported hog supplies, the latter being largely in the form of fat hogs which are used for lard production. In fact, the increase in domestic production is no more than sufficient to offset the temporary decline in meat consumption which took place in Czechoslovakia during the last year. Czechoslovakia may be expected to continue to take live hogs, fatbacks, and lard from Poland and Danube Basin countries in quantities approximating those of last year. Increasing difficulties in obtaining sufficient foreign exchange to pay for imports of raw materials and the results of the 1936 drought in the United States will likely result in reduced imports of American lard into Czechoslovakia.

Austria: Hog numbers in Austria have been brought approximately to the level where they can be maintained on Austrian-produced feeds but by no means supply Austria's pork and lard requirements. Consequently, Austria may be expected to continue to import live hogs from Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia in numbers equal to, if not exceeding, last year's imports provided the exporting countries can accept Austrian goods of sufficient value to pay for the imports. There may be an opportunity during the autumn months to export American lard to Austria during a period of seasonally reduced hog receipts and seasonally increased demand for lard.

Belgium: Little change has occurred in domestic production in Belgium, and that country may be expected to import from countries with which there are trade agreements, pork products in quantities equal to or exceeding Belgian imports of the past winter.

Switzerland: The decline in hog numbers which has taken place in Switzerland will not greatly change the import situation. Switzerland will continue to be largely dependent on imports of pork-fat supplies, and the reduction in hog numbers will simply bring about a more favorable situation in domestic meat-hog markets.

EUROPEAN HOG AND PORK OUTLOOK, CONT'D

Surplus countries

Denmark: Denmark is entering the 1936-37 hog year with an appreciable surplus and prospects for an even greater surplus during 1937. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 31, 1936.) Denmark will be more than able to supply Great Britain with quota requirements and any extra quotas which may come with a change in British policy. Disposing of the additional surplus will be made difficult by the inability of Denmark to absorb sufficient goods from the deficit-hog countries to offset hog and pork shipments which Denmark is in a position to make.

Netherlands: The increase in hog production in the Netherlands has brought considerable improvement to Dutch domestic markets when compared with the situation obtaining last year. No shortages are expected on the domestic markets, and the Netherlands is also in a position to supply moderate increases to other markets.

Poland: Some uncertainty exists regarding Polish hog numbers. The hog-feed ratio for the last 12 months indicates, on the basis of past performance, that the June 1936 hog census will show an increase. The great increase in slaughter and export which has occurred during the last year, despite the 5-percent decline in hog numbers shown by the 1935 census, however, suggests liquidation of hog stocks to an extent which may more than offset the increase expected as a result of the favorable hog-feed price ratio.

Regardless of developments in hog numbers, Poland may be expected to export fully as much as last year provided export outlets are available. The new policy followed by the Government, conversion of Polish grains into livestock products and the exportation of the latter, and Poland's great need for foreign exchange indicate that the domestic market will, if necessary, be insufficiently stocked to provide export supplies. Heretofore, export subsidies have been paid when necessary, and this practice can be expected to continue. Poland's inability to take industrial goods from the deficit-hog countries is likely to be the greatest limiting factor in the export of hogs and pork products from Poland to other European markets. The short supply situation in the United States suggests a continuation of the exports of tinned hams from Poland to the United States.

Hungary: Hungarian hog numbers in 1936 show a reduction of approximately 17 percent from 1935 numbers; consequently it is likely that Hungary will be unable to export such large quantities of hog products as were exported last year. This year's bumper corn crop, however, has resulted in somewhat larger numbers of hogs being placed on feed. The probability of England's being unable to obtain usual supplies of lard from the United States, the inability of Germany to pay except in goods, and Hungary's great need for foreign exchange are likely to divert Hungarian lard shipments from Germany to England.

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products
July-August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		July-August	
		1935	1936	1935	Value 1936
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	a/	a/	51	33
Hogs	No.	a/	a/	3	1
Horses	No.	a/	1	60	103
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	a/	a/	79	15
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	188	144	43	48
Cheese	Lb.	204	186	43	45
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	15	10	9	7
Condensed	Lb.	562	146	62	17
Dried	Lb.	519	694	119	130
Evaporated	Lb.	3,163	3,946	215	293
Infants' foods, malted, etc...	Lb.	374	494	106	133
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	252	282	72	77
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,063	604	187	96
Pickled or cured	Lb.	874	2,225	85	169
Canned beef, incl. corned	Lb.	245	263	85	79
Total beef and veal	Lb.	2,122	3,092	557	344
Pork--					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	3	1	a/	a/
Loins and other fresh	Lb.	656	271	103	46
Total fresh pork	Lb.	659	272	103	46
Bacon	Lb.	1,094	1,143	196	189
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	10,607	10,199	2,007	2,228
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	89	11	16	3
Pickled or salted	Lb.	1,071	2,688	139	305
Canned	Lb.	1,726	1,048	627	361
Total pork	Lb.	15,246	15,361	3,088	3,132
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	82	63	16	15
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	412	204	86	47
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	118	186	33	52
Other	Lb.	246	191	54	41
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured ..	Lb.	2,488	2,672	309	350
Canned, incl. canned					
poultry	Lb.	146	439	39	61
Total meats	Lb.	20,920	22,208	3,982	4,040
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes	Lb.	27	7	39	15
Sausage casings	Lb.	4,241	4,760	959	1,163

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D.				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard.....	Lb.	8,321	13,526	1,125	1,568
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	102	148	15	19
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	1,233	1,730	142	149
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	554	876	60	69
Stearins and fatty acids...	Lb.	279	588	27	43
Tallow.....	Lb.	199	551	18	36
Other animal oils & fats.	Lb.	2,097	1,477	160	100
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	12,725	18,896	1,547	1,984
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd. (Bales of 500 lbs)					
Raw, except linters.....	Bale	546	354	34,863	22,200
Linters.....	Bale	38	38	924	948
Fruits:					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt	182	25	396	34
Fresh.....	Box	402	328	709	549
Fresh.....	Bbl.	20	3	85	10
Dried.....	Lb.	784	1,627	68	139
Apricots, dried.....	Lb.	5,834	13,215	807	1,653
Grapefruit.....	Box	212	53	475	154
Oranges.....	Box	1,577	723	3,826	2,165
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	18,734	33,056	911	1,383
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	16,603	23,951	735	1,137
Raisins.....	Lb.	11,103	14,849	500	764
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	34,037	48,111	2,629	3,722
Nuts:					
Pecans.....	Lb.	20	264	9	50
Walnuts.....	Lb.	950	2,982	108	276
Grains, flour and meal:					
Barley, excluding flour....	Bu.	1,123	2,142	625	1,438
Buckwheat, excluding flour.	Bu.	a/	a/	a/	a/
Corn, including cornmeal...	Bu.	137	187	178	210
Malt.....	Bu.	8	6	11	7
Oats, including oatmeal....	Bu.	231	157	217	244
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice b/.....	Lb.	9,048	534	274	19
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	2	a/	2	a/
Wheat, grain.....	Bu.	74	248	56	256
Wheat flour-					
Wholly of U. S. wheat....	Bbl.	136	195	594	864
Other wheat flour.....	Bbl.	382	400	1,702	1,871
Total wheat flour.....	Bbl.	518	595	2,296	2,735
Wheat including flour.....	Bu.	2,509	3,046	2,352	2,991

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-August, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
<u>Oilseed products:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L. ton	21	1	3	18
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	36	20	796	527
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	11	18	1	2
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	818	463	95	52
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	21	12	1,102	537
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	24,384	34,354	12,057	12,094
Burley	Lb.	1,496	1,608	348	287
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee ..	Lb.	6,598	5,431	1,035	743
Dark Virginia	Lb.	1,414	1,280	439	347
Maryland and Ohio export ...	Lb.	532	752	149	119
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	221	1,093	25	84
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	296	176	28	17
Cigar leaf	Lb.	109	90	83	53
Black fat, water baler and dark African	Lb.	1,901	1,620	309	281
Perique	Lb.	12	21	5	6
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	36,963	46,425	14,478	14,031
Tobacco stems, trimmings and scrap	Lb.	466	1,296	11	66
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans, dried	Lb.	1,001	1,489	41	49
Peas, dried	Lb.	245	873	13	28
Onions	Lb.	7,379	10,536	135	151
Potatoes, white	Lb.	30,758	10,869	342	197
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	6,272	7,934	680	807
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc....	Lb.	866	1,165	226	321
Glucose	Lb.	3,118	4,550	83	127
Hops	Lb.	189	24	32	145
Starch, corn	Lb.	5,237	7,772	188	261
<u>TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</u>				76,319	65,516
<u>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..</u>				82,184	73,106
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES</u>				337,548	351,953

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

UNITED STATES: Export quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-August, 1935 and 1936, and August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-August		August	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Bacon	Lb.	4,815	2,858	393	516
Hams and shoulders a/	Lb.	41,105	31,995	4,817	3,642
Lard	Lb.	76,324	74,034	3,406	6,045
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley	Bu.	2,308	5,706	576	1,609
Corn	Bu.	154	486	47	57
Rice-					
Grain b/	Lb.	98,014	9,541	3,508	438
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	388	32	10	7
Wheat-					
Grain	Bu.	142	395	8	222
Flour wholly of					
United States wheat	Bbl.	644	595	69	118
<u>Fruit:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples	Bu.	4,817	5,071	544	185
Pears	Lb.	31,369	47,070	16,366	24,262
Oranges	Box	4,314	3,443	483	387
Grapefruit	Box	824	760	65	19
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	11,877	10,572	318	999
Apricots	Lb.	11,065	17,484	4,470	10,215
Prunes	Lb.	77,596	104,854	8,286	15,291
Raisins	Lb.	41,301	44,443	5,686	10,130
Pears, canned	Lb.	32,384	29,899	404	4,175
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	98,937	142,090	16,568	20,025
Dark-fired Kentucky					
and Tennessee	Lb.	39,801	40,997	3,104	2,754
Other	Lb.	27,135	28,605	2,710	3,662
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	165,873	211,692	22,382	26,441
<u>Cotton, excl. linters</u>					
(Running bales)	Bale	2,641	2,694	241	182

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>					
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
Animals, live:				dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No.	34	54	871	1,267
Hogs, (except for breeding)	Lb.	645	1,565	48	130
Horses.....	No.	2	2	181	338
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	326	1,491	57	309
Casein.....	Lb.	206	2,655	14	223
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	1,285	1,465	355	414
Cheddar.....	Lb.	a/	4,155	a/	565
Other.....	Lb.	5,194	6,296	1,079	1,347
Total cheese.....	Lb.	6,479	11,916	1,434	2,326
Cream.....	Gal.	b/	3	b/	4
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated..	Lb.	52	311	3	12
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	528	4,152	31	192
Whole, sk. and buttermilk	Gal.	2	10	b/	2
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	37	44	7	7
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	342	494	152	195
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	785	1,135	101	156
Other.....	Lb.	309	205	38	35
Hides and skins.....	Lb.	61,600	c/	8,851	8,459
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	2,263	648	131	58
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	131	304	12	26
Mutton and lamb, fresh....	Lb.	2	5	b/	1
Pork-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	1,194	2,448	174	314
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	1,112	4,126	233	1,092
Pickled, salted and other.	Lb.	289	434	50	113
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	53	489	18	90
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned...	Lb.	10,960	16,444	789	1,540
Other canned.....	Lb.	208	19	16	5
Total canned.....	Lb.	11,168	16,463	805	1,545
Other meats-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	111	62	16	12
Prepared or preserved....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total meats.....	Lb.	16,323	24,979	1,439	3,251
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	2,260	2,311	1,152	866
Tallow.....	Lb.	45,416	41,780	2,600	1,997
Wool, unmfd., except free in bond.....	Lb.	6,263	14,518	1,093	3,387

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-August, 1935 and 1936 cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Coffee imported into P.R. ...	Lb.	150	0	17	0
Cotton, unmfd. (478 lb.bale)					
Raw, except linters.....	Bale	15	34	1,033	2,055
Linters	Bale	d/	9	d/	202
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried.....	L.ton	3	2	74	49
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation....	L.ton	47	51	890	1,176
Withdrawn bonded mills...	L.ton	10	24	221	431
Total bran, shorts, etc.	L.ton	57	75	1,111	1,607
Hay (2,000 pound).....	Ton	1	9	7	63
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	3,101	3,580	32	45
Coconut.....	Lb.	27,128	9,014	271	66
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	1,101	3,258	10	33
Linseed.....	Lb.	2,604	11,540	25	94
All other.....	Lb.	820	1,418	7	18
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	34,754	28,810	345	256
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state....	Lb.	1,506	2,348	111	187
Currants.....	Lb.	500	296	28	16
Dates.....	Lb.	3,144	4,019	101	148
Figs.....	Lb.	191	69	10	4
Grapes.....	Cu.ft.	b/	1	1	4
Lemons.....	Lb.	3	529	b/	17
Limes.....	Lb.	3,250	3,844	84	107
Pineapples-					
Fresh.....	c/	c/		53	86
Prepared or preserved....	Lb.	1,324	1,660	68	86
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	504	5,528	28	211
Raisins.....	Lb.	31	27	2	2
Olives in brine.....	Gal.	1,071	867	572	482
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain.....	Bu.	370	1,855	283	1,494
Barley, malt.....	Lb.	69,177	60,829	1,930	1,368
Corn, grain.....	Bu.	14,203	2,850	6,438	1,177
Oats, grain.....	Bu.	30	1	11	1
Rice-					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	151	398	5	12
Cleaned or milled.....	Lb.	674	1,359	17	35
Patna.....	Lb.	197	18	8	b/
Meal, flour and broken...	Lb.	1,653	15,039	27	244
Rye, grain.....	Bu.	1,821	1,422	861	868

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-August, 1935 and 1936 cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
Grains and grain prod., cont'd					
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu.	Bu.	1,778	8,276	602	7,238
Dutiable at 10% and value/	Bu.	1,585	2,495	1,921	1,950
Milled in bond for export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	548	517	460	437
To other countries.....	Bu.	1,213	1,605	977	1,326
Total wheat grain.....	Bu.	5,124	12,893	3,960	10,951
Wheat flour	Bbl.	1	13	2	43
Wheat including flour.....	Bu.	5,126	12,957	3,962	10,994
Nuts	c/	c/		2,047	2,403
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil.....	Lb.	52,699	48,111	2,284	1,783
Corn oil	Lb.	3,191	4,939	195	304
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	27,883	21,946	1,634	1,240
Linseed oil	Lb.	423	36	16	2
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	10,966	11,679	1,358	1,389
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	8,095	4,453	557	322
Palmkernel oil	Lb.	18,489	3,510	747	151
Palm oil	Lb.	50,791	50,640	1,573	1,585
Peanut oil	Lb.	10,768	458	489	36
Perilla oil	Lb.	15,910	36,733	967	2,371
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	776	2,991	315	1,422
Soybean oil	Lb.	1,253	652	66	35
Sunflower seed oil	Lb.	4,740	11,468	302	730
Tung oil	Lb.	26,732	23,526	2,857	3,713
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans	Lb.	18,817	16,641	492	374
Copra	Lb.	73,936	64,411	2,172	1,300
Flaxseed	Bu.	3,369	788	3,115	819
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	6,361	5,340	119	85
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,876	14,661	81	491
Seeds, except oil seeds	c/	c/		369	586
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar (2,000 pound).....	Ton	938	416	43,435	24,150
Molasses	Gal.	48,819	48,327	2,622	2,476
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	9,933	10,610	4,606	4,832
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	423	381	44	32
Stems, not cut	Lb.	428	350	15	12
Vegetables:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	5,857	6,058	144	173
Green or unripe	Lb.	5	b/	b/	b/

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-August, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
COMPETITIVE, CONT'D.				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Vegetables, cont'd.					
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	912	1,841	27	63
Garlic	Lb.	783	246	44	9
Onions	Lb.	2,085	1,125	45	24
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried	Lb.	229	156	5	4
Green	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	36	4,384	1	66
Tapioca-					
Crude	Lb.	124	1,889	2	45
Flour and prepared	Lb.	30,208	36,809	657	766
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	b/	2	b/	b/
Turnips	Lb.	269	1,572	2	16
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,393	10,365	245	410
Fibers, vegetables: (2240 lb. ton)					
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	1	1	455	254
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	b/	b/	23	39
Jute and jute butts, unmfd...	Ton	9	7	685	597
Total principal competitive agricultural products				110,071	100,040
NON-COMPETITIVE					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	11,043	9,893	14,799	15,713
Wool, unmfd., free in bond.....	Lb.	32,858	19,107	4,460	3,172
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	10,534	11,226	5,313	5,367
Coffee, ex. into Puerto Rico	Lb.	271,503	238,222	19,948	18,590
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	89,201	75,484	3,785	4,109
Tea	Lb.	12,351	12,308	2,450	2,769
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	15,233	c/	1,059	1,047
Spices	Lb.	10,328	14,353	1,263	1,704
Fibers, vegetable: (2240 lb. ton)					
Kapok	Ton	1	2	274	444
Manila	Ton	7	5	508	699
Sisal and henequen	Ton	29	20	2,066	2,184
Rubber, crude, incl. guayule ..	Lb.	201,021	183,397	22,782	27,366
Total principal agricultural-					
Non-competitive products				78,707	83,164
Competitive products				110,071	100,040
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRI.PROD.				188,778	183,204
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS...				201,734	205,937
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				353,478	396,673

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included in "other cheese." b/ Less than 500. c/ Reported in value only.

d/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1936. e/ Unfit for human consumption.

UNITED STATES: Import quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-August, 1935 and 1936, and August, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-August		August	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION:					
Cattle, live	No.	265	339	16	19
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	49,454	66,867	5,740	8,938
Butter	Lb.	21,826	6,171	149	1,183
Cheese	Lb.	30,324	36,268	3,647	6,452
Egg products, excluding eggs in the shell	Lb.	5,207	5,438	646	859
Tallow	Lb.	192,741	76,258	16,126	28,654
Wool a/	Lb.	22,294	83,123	2,628	7,190
Grains:					
Wheat b/	Bu.	9,802	24,290	2,570	6,294
Corn	Bu.	31,823	6,512	8,554	1,549
Oats	Bu.	10,085	47	1	c/
Rye	Bu.	9,371	1,573	1,464	1,130
Barley malt	Lb.	241,505	182,924	27,136	29,018
Flaxseed	Bu.	12,364	7,611	1,129	671
Copra	Lb.	250,414	251,006	21,660	29,578
Vegetable oils:					
Coconut	Lb.	229,277	219,854	29,770	14,274
Palm	Lb.	187,479	216,467	33,303	25,973
Tung	Lb.	80,215	106,843	9,404	7,949
Perilla	Lb.	55,642	117,903	6,828	18,727
Sugar, raw (2,000 pounds) ..	Ton	2,627	2,370	572	116
Molasses	Gal.	198,783	157,986	19,998	20,131

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

b/ Includes only wheat full duty paid and 10 percent ad valorem.

c/ Less than 500.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco
to principal importing countries

Year	United Kingdom	Union of South Africa	Portuguese East Africa	Other countries	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1930.....	4,516,827	2,020,378	170,500	106,430	6,814,135
1931.....	5,223,504	2,306,721	250,127	40,140	7,820,492
1932.....	10,207,222	2,354,121	82,127	638,205	13,281,675
1933.....	9,917,654	2,106,653	55,735	74,750	12,154,792
1934.....	16,392,323	2,492,048	50,048	a/2,251,239	21,185,658
1935.....	14,343,591	2,243,362	37,139	a/1,276,689	17,900,781

Compiled from official sources.

a/ To China, 1,455,304 pounds in 1934; and 20,259 pounds in 1935.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of bacon from the Netherlands,
1928-29 to 1935-36

Month	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds						
Oct.....	6,729	6,367	8,756	16,872	8,285	6,698	3,529
Nov. ...	6,352	6,930	4,569	15,765	6,996	4,770	4,366
Dec. ...	6,679	8,384	3,014	10,548	5,073	4,751	5,035
Jan. ...	7,124	7,336	2,584	11,827	5,821	4,124	3,961
Feb. ...	7,576	7,420	3,443	8,486	5,415	4,441	4,222
March...	8,028	8,323	6,104	8,869	5,401	4,623	4,732
April...	9,477	11,834	6,984	8,688	6,320	5,094	4,551
May.....	7,118	11,996	11,622	7,686	6,234	4,905	5,177
June....	8,721	13,651	7,507	8,258	5,146	4,908	4,711
July...	8,523	12,121	6,672	8,272	5,553	5,619	4,855
Aug. ...	8,519	12,493	9,001	7,855	4,909	5,370	5,015
Sept. ...	7,633	10,587	11,679	7,728	6,922	4,874	a/
Total	87,479	117,442	81,971	120,854	72,075	60,177	

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Not yet available.

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